The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,717. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

BICKERS.—At Allahabad, on the 9th February, the wife of John Bickers, Esq., of a son.

MCMULLIN.—At Indore, Central India, on the 6th Feb., the wife of Major A. L. McMullin, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

(To Sail in March.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents Ship *Salamanca*, and Owners or to Capt. LIVESAY, Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON.

THE magnificent Frigate-built Ship COLEROON, 841 Tons, A. 1, for 13 years, ALEXR. DUNCAN, Commander, is nearly loaded and will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to,

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail in March.

THE Superb Black Ball Line of Packet Ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, D.M. GOODALL, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers.

For Rates of passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship T. E. LEMON, Captain RAINEY, will have immediate despatch. For Freight apply to MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

THE French Ship LES INTIMES, 3.3 L 11 Captain GEFFLOZ, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co,

FOR HAVRE.

THE first-class fast sailing French Ship BAILLY DE SUFFREN, 587 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above Port. For freight apply to

RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA,

Agent for Captain and Owners.

No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLEY, Commander, will be dispatched as above, for MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steamer EUPHRATES, 750 tons, (130 H. P.,) Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Busserah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steamer SIR COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypoore by this opportunity.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 10A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 17th February 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Alexandria will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. For Families, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/8 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria include all the privileges with all the passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*.

For further particulars, apply to

A. DE HUSCHKE & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viseé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,

Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

A DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	20th Feb.	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Saturday	5th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 6 P. M.
Saturday	19th March	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday	25th Feb.	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Friday	11th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday	19th Feb.	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Tuesday	23rd „	TELEGRAPH at 6 P. M.
Friday	26th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday	19th Feb.	TELEGRAPH at 11 A. M.
Tuesday	23rd „	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 1 P. M.
Friday	26th „	TELEGRAPH at 3 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY the 20th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Salamanca*, arrived from London, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents Ship *Salamanca* and Owners.

Bombay, 29thJanuary 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Zumbia*, Captain MILLER, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after their once leaving the deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain MILLER.

Bombay, 13th Febrnary 1864.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—The next performance will take place on THURSDAY the 25th instant, instead of the 19th as advertised.

R. E. W. BAKER,

Feby. 15th, 1864. Honorary Secretary.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have from this day removed our Offices from No. 4, Hornby Row, to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. HERBERT & Co., No. 16, in Rampart Row.

Bombay, 6th February 1864. RALLI BROTHERS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Patent Ice Company's Depot have this day removed from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 10th Febrnary 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day removed our offices from No. 8, Rampart Row, to No. 3, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th February 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Society, will be held in the Girls' School, Byculla, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M.

On this occasion there will be an Examination of the Children, and Prizes will be distributed.

His Excellency the Governor will preside.

J. D. GIBSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.—CURRENT ACCOUNT interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums exceeding Rupees Ten Thousand deposited with the Bank for Four months fixed.

H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 15th February 1864. Acting Agent.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable, for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received, and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

BOMBAY HOUSE W. AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22nd February next.

By order of the Directors,

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—TO SHAREHOLDERS.—NOTICE.—At a Meeting of the Directors held at the Company's Offices, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, it was resolved:—"That all Shares, which have become forfeited owing to the non-payment of the Second Call, will be distributed among the other Shareholders in any way the Directors many deem proper on Monday next, 22nd instant, unless any defaulting Shareholder should redeem his Share or Shares by payment to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, of the said Call and 15 per cent. interest from the 1st November, (the date on which the Call became due; on or before Saturday, the 20th instant."

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.) A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, instant, at half-past twelve in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the following Resolution:—

"That it is desirable that an amalgamation should be effected with the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited,) and that the Directors be requested to take the necessary steps for effecting such amalgamation.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.

With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves on the Surface cut is the nicest, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences like Leather Rollers sometimes do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN,

Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ... ...£ 5

Do. do., 24-inch wide ... ...£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Now ready.

"THE LATE FORTIFICATIONS OF BOMBAY," in a series of twenty-six views from Collodion Negatives, 10 by 8. Price, mounted, to Subscribers, in neatly bound Portfolios 14 by 11, 70 Rupees; to ditto, unmounted, 55 Rupees. A Lithographed Map of the Fortifications will accompany each set. Specimen Portfolios may be seen or had on application to Mr. HINTON, Parell Road, Byculla.

Mr. Hinton's other series of views, already favourably known to the Public, may likewise be had for inspection. —Specimen Portfolios containing the following series viz.: The Ruins of Beejapore, Mahableshwar, Poona, Satara, Caves of Elephanta and Karlee, Matheran, and Bombay—the largest collection—with a few groups of native costume and character.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programme containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Brice Lane, on MONDAY, the 29th February 1864, when the Secretaries will lay before the Meeting a Report on the results of the working of the Mills during the past year.

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,

Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 28th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.

By order of the Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.

Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all the Building Materials &c., of the Bungalow, known by the name of Santa Cruz, lately occupied by the Officers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, as a Club House, and situate on Belvidere Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, will be sold by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY the 19th day of February instant, at 3 P.M., by the order of the Directors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited.—Further particulars and conditions of sale can be learnt on application to the undersigned or at the office of the Company prior to the day of sale.—Dated this 15th day of February 1864.

KELLY AND HORE.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. LEWIS.

Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.

W. CLEMENTS.

LENT LECTURES.—In Saint Thomas's Cathedral, by appointment of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay, on

"The Satisfaction for Sin to the Divine Justice by the vicarious sufferings of the Redeemer," will be delivered at 6 o'clock P. M. every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY in the following order:—

Date.	Subject.	Lecturer.
Feb.		
10th	W...The Sinfulness of Sin	The Bishop.
12th	F...The Burden of Guilt	Rev. W. K. Fletcher
17th	W...Marks of Repentance	„ F. J. Spring.
19th	F...Pardon of the Penitent	„ W. Maule.
24th	W...The Satisfaction for Sin	„ C. D. Dupuri.
26th	F...Typified under the Law	„ J. D. Gibson.
Mar.		Chead.
2nd	W...Proclaimed by the Prophet	„ T.K. Wether.
4th	F...Announced by the Baptist	„ L. Prentis.
9th	W...Taught by the Lord Jesus	„ C. Gilder.
11th	F...Preached by the Apostles	„ F. J. Spring.
16th	W...Set forth in the Lord's Supper.	„ W.K.Fletcher
18th	F...The Theme of Heavenly Praise	The Bishop.

W. K. FLETCHER, M.A., Senior Chaplain.

"THE INDIAN MILITARY GAZETTE."

WILL be published in March next, the first number of a Weekly Journal, devoted entirely to Military Intelligence, containing the Orders, Promotions, &c. &c., of the three Presidencies.

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Per quarter in advance ..... Rs. 5

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Intending Subscribers are requested to send their names to the Editor of "Indian Military Gazette," *Alliance Press*, Bombay, from whom information concerning rates of Advertisement, &c., can be obtained.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

(LATE SUPREME COURT.—EQUITY SIDE.)

EDULJEE DADABHOY and NOWROJEE DADABHOY, infants, by RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE DURASH, their next friend... ... ...*Plaintiffs.*

and

BHICOOJEE Widow and Relect and Administratrix to the Estate and Effects of DADABHOY CAWASJEE MISTRY, deceased, HORMUSJEE DADABHOY, and HOOCKEE BEE DADABHOY *Defendants.*

IN pursuance of a Decree or Decretal Order made in this Cause on the 2nd day of July 1863, the following unmoveable Property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, before WILLIAM HENRY CRAWFORD, Esq., the Solicitor for the Complainants, and JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq., the Solicitor for the Defendants.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage or Tenement standing thereon, forming one Apartment in a Chawl or Range of seven Houses or Apartments, and built with chunam and stone walls, and covered with tiles, situate, lying, and being, within the Fort of Bombay, in Borah Bazar Street, and which said Premises contain by admeasurement, ninety square yards and five inches of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Borah Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the passage used in common by the Halalcores or Sweepers of the said Premises as of those of the adjoining Tenements or Apartments, forming part of the said Range, on or towards the North by another Tenement or Apartment forming part of the same Range and now belonging to Sorabjee Cowasjee Powwalla, and on or towards the South by another Tenement or Apartment forming part of the same Range and now belonging to the Estate of the late Sorabjee Eduljee Powwalla, the walls separating the said Premises being partly walls, one moiety belonging to each party, and which said Premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 355, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 355, together with the free use of the passage hereinbefore mentioned and of the well therein, in common with the tenants of the adjoining property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., Solicitor for the Complainants, at his Office, in Rampart Row, and to J. MACFARLANE, Esq., Solicitor for the Defendants, at his Office, in Forbes Street, Fort.

W. H. CRAWFORD.

J. A. MACFARLANE.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CARTE DE VISIT PORTRAITS.

FROM LIFE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND LADY LAWRENCE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received per post by the present Mail, a few Copies of the above. Price Rs. 3-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

Contents—Natural and Vulgar Fractions; Rule of Three; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do. do. Rupees converted into Dollars at from Rs. 180 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commissions or Tuland Exchenge from ¼ to 10 percent.

FOR SALE. AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

Chairs by Allen, Sheffield, and other Cutlery.

Country-made Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received per ship PRINCE ALFRED & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

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TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

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FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Yerge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 8vo., 1 Rupee. Testament, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Hindu ditto, 2 Rupees.

CURRENCY TABLES FOR ENGLAND, INDIA, AND CHINA.—FIFTH EDITION, PRICE RS. 12-8.—TABLES OF EXCHANGES between England, India, and China; to which is added a *Guide to Indirect Exchanges* between *China* and *England* through *India* extended to meet the requirements of *Shanghae rates*. *Comparative Tables of Exchange* between *Hongkong* and *Shanghae* and *Hongkong* and *Manilla*.

By HENRY RUTTER, Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.

Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have removed from their old Premises, No. 2, Rampart Row, (now occupied by Ralli Brothers) to the lower part of No. 7, Rampart Row, under the Offices of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper and Co. An entrance to the Music and Book Department opens from Forbes Street, adjoining the premises of the Messrs. D. Sassoon and Company.

Bombay, 15th February 1864. HERBERT & Co.

ENGLISH WORK-BOXES, BOOK RESTS, AND STANDS, SCENT CASES, containing two and three Bottles each, of beautiful Walnut, Rose, Maple, and other fancy Woods, finished in the various styles, now prevailing among the highest circles of fashion at home.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

VALUABLE MECHANICAL TOYS, comprising groups of Birds in Trees with Butterflys, &c. all in motion and singing true to the life.

Panoramic views of Towns on the Rhine with Windmills: Railroads; Ships; Water-mills, &c. all movings;—beautifully painted and constructed in deep frames of exquisite workmanship; gold and glass.

Moveable Scenes Representing Water falls; Cavalcades and Processions; Cathedrals with real clocks striking the half hours—Balcons ascending, birds flying, ships sailing, soldiers' marching, &c. &c., all intended to convey an idea of real life in some of the prettiest places in Europe.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

BARREL ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, with Keys to play on precisely similar to the Keyboard of a Piano.

These newly improved Instruments will be appreciated by those who wish to avoid the tedious task of learning to finger the Music aright on the Key-board, the insertion of a barrel in the upper part gives life and soul to the Instrument, which immediately begins to play the Music required in a manner truly astonishing. The Keys move up and down as if touched by invisible hands, the sounds emitted are rich and perfect in harmony. The Music is of the most fashionable character comprising Overtures, Pieces, Dance Tunes, &c. The whole affair is portable made to stand in a Drawing-room.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches	13 by 9 by 5½	...	...	Rs. 40
„	14 by 10 by 6	...	...	„ 45
„	16 by 11 by 7	...	...	„ 50

An extra leather outer cover can be had to fit either size box for Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each respectively, extra.

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches	...	...	...	Rs. 12
10 „	...	...	...	„ 15
12 „	...	...	...	„ 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

AMERICA.

Scale, 83 miles to an inch; size, 65 inches by 58 inches.

THE Continent of North America is becoming more than ever the scene of important events involving the general interests of the Civilized World. Questions of great moment affect its entire area, it is a luxury to be able to turn readily to a large and comprehensive Map; comprehensive enough to present a connected view of all the geographical incidents of any subject, in fact, of the whole continent, and, at the same time, large enough to embody essential details. An Atlas does not meet the case. At the same time, large maps are too expensive to be produced frequently, and thus no large General Map of North America can be obtained at present, unless it be very old or merely adapted for schools.

To provide for this want, the publication of this New Library Map has been undertaken, which will be found in all respects a work of the highest class. Price, fully colored and mounted, in one Case, Rs. 45; in morocco case, Rs. 52; roller, varnished, Rs. 45; spring roller, Rs. 90.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

Patent Tin. Copper Bronzed. Britannia. Electro Silver.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	29	30
With measure	9	24	32	33
Extra strong	10	25	23	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved	13	32	32	43
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	30	42	60
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	50	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Savage Africa, being the narrative of a Tour in Equatorial, South Western and North Western Africa; with accounts of the Habits of the Gorilla; on the existence of Unicorns and tailed Men; on the Slave Trade; on the Origin, Character, and Capabilities of the Negro, and on the future civilization of Western Africa, by W. W. Reade..... 15 0

Abeokuta and the Camaroons Mountains, an Exploration, by R. F. Burton, 2 vols 18 0

Nor Name, by W. Collins, Author of "The Woman in White," "The Dead Secret," &c. &c., new edition..... 4 8

The Old Cabinet, by the Author of "Wide, Wide World," 2 vols..... 9 0

The Life Jesus, by Ernest Renan, Member of the Institute of France..... 7 8

Lost and Saved, by the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton, Author of "Stuart of Dunleath 3 12

Bishop Colenso on the Pentateuch, Part IV ... 7 8

Gascoigne, the Sandal Wood Trader—A Tale of the Pacific, by R. M. Ballantyne 3 12

The Poetical Works of H. W., Longfellow, Complete Edition 3 12

The Destiny of Nations as Indicated in Prophecy, by the Revd. J. Cumming D.D. F.R.S.E. 5 10

The Golden Harp, Hymns, Rhyes, and Songs for the Young..... 2 10

Counsel and Comfort Spoken from a City Pulpit, by the Author of "Recreations of a Country Parson" 7 0

Wordsworths' Poems for the Young with 50 illustrations..... 4 8

The Family Fairy Tales or a Faggot of sticks for Christmas Fire, edited by C. Pennell, illustrated by Ellen Edwards 4 0

The True Pathetic History of poor Match, by H. Lee 2 10

The Queen's English; stray notes on speaking and spelling, by H. Alford D.D.... ..... 3 12

Knowledge for the Time. A Manual, of reading reference, and conversation on subjects of Living Interest, useful curiosity and Amusing Research 3 12

Letters of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdi from 1833 to 1847, with a catalogo of all his Musical Compositions compelled by Dr. Julius Rietz, translated by Lady Wallace 7 8

The African at Home, being a popular description of Africa and the Africans, condensed from the accounts of African Travellers from the time of Mungo Park to the present time..... 3 12

The Modern Confectioner; a practical guide to the latest and most improved Methods for making the various kinds of Confectionary, adapted for Private families, or Large Establishments, by Wm. Jeanes, 2nd Edition 4 12

Bird's Eye Views of Society, drawn by K. Doyle ... 10 0

More Fun for our little Friends, by the author of "Great Fun" 5 8

Children's Songs for Town and Country Life, by L. R. 1 14

Maud Latimer—A Tale for Young People, by the Hon'ble Augusta Bethell 2 10

Engineer's Architects, and Contractors Pocket Book for 1864 8

Pocket Book of Mechanics and Engineering, containing a Memo. of Facts and connexion of Practice and Theory 4 8

To Count,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

WANTED.—An Office in the Fort by an European Firm. Apply to R. & Co., *Bombay Gazette Office.*

WANTED.—A quantity of Unbleached Cotton for men's Shirts, and Unbleached Cotton Sock, for the H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards. For particulars apply to the Commanding Officer H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards, Ahmednuggur.
Ahmednuggur, 15th February 1864.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. BENNETT has ceased in this Firm from the 14th instant. FRANCIS & CO.
Bombay, 17th February 1864.

NOTICE.—The settling for the Races will take place on Saturday the 20th instant, at Lockley Hall, opposite the Byculla Club, at 3 P. M.
F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Honorary Secretary.
17th February 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per French Ship *St. Vincent de Paul*, Captain GACHET, arrived from Bordeaux, are hereby requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.
The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after their once leaving the Deck.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE, Agents for the Ship.

PER SHIP PERCY DOUGLAS.—Consignees wanted for

FP	1/40	40	Girders.
	41/51	11	Cross do.
	118/38, 52/81	77	Screw Piles.
	85/116		
	131/220	89	Branches.
		7	Cases.

Unless claimed immediately the above will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
16th February 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Share Certificates are now ready for issue in exchange for Deposit Receipts for Second Call.
No Share business transacted after 1 P. M. on Saturday and 4 P. M. on other week days.
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Hs, Apollo Street, 17th February 1864.

NOTICE.—GOVERNMENT FIREWOOD DEPOT.—All persons resident in Bombay desirous of obtaining more than nine Candies (Six Cart loads) of Wood are requested to register their applications before the 25th instant.
2nd.—The charge for Wood delivered is Rs. 10 per Cart load of 1½ Candies.
3rd.—All applications should be addressed to Mr. W. WILLIAMS, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Post Office, Bombay. E. P. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.
For Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanna.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 12th February 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Siagapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 28th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. of the 29th.
Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

NOTICE.

The dates of departure of the P. and O. Company's mail steamers during the present year for Suez will be the 14th and 29th of each month at 10 A.M., except in the monsoon months when they will start on the 9th and 24th, commencing from the last mail in May to the first mail in September, both mails inclusive.
The mail steamers for China will as heretofore leave Bombay on the 14th and 29th throughout the year at 9 A.M.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Monday ..... 22nd 9h. 52m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	18	Jupiter sets at 11.19	6 28	6 0	8 26	8 56	
Fri.	19	Saturn rises 9h.16m.	6 28	6 0	9 29	9 42	
Sat.	20	Daybreak at 5h. 12m.	6 27	6 1	10 30	10 53	
Sun.	21	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 26	6 2	11 30	11 53	
Mon.	22	Twilight ends at 7.16	6 26	6 2	11 —	8 11	8 23
Tues.	23	Saturn sets at 8.49.	6 25	6 2	11 39	11 54	
Wed.	24	St. Matthias.	6 25	6 3	—	0 8	

16th February 1864.
Time—7h. 54m. 33s.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 6	KURRACHEE	Feb. 13
AGRA	Feb. 6	LAHORE	Feb. 3
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 30	LONDON	Jan. 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 3
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 15	MADRAS	Feb. 12
BANGALORE	Feb. 12	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Feb. 9	MEERUT	Feb. 9
CAPE	Jan. 16	OODIPORE	Jan. 30
CEYLON	Jan. 30	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 5	PENANG	Jan. 24
DELHI	Feb. 11	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 18	SUEZ	Jan. 20
HONGKONG	Jan. 19	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1864.

In Tuesday's impression we referred to a treaty which had been concluded between the late Seyyed Saeed, commonly called the Imam of Muscat, and the Persian Government. Until very recently, our own Government appears to have been quite in the dark respecting the purport of that convention, although several of its stipulations have an important bearing on British interests in the Persian Gulf and the territories to the westward of our Scinde frontier.

It will be necessary, in order to a better understanding of this subject, to glance at the mutual relations of Persia and the Muscat state prior to the date of last treaty.

Persia, not being a naval power, and on that account ill qualified to rule the maritime Arabs in the neighbourhood, had for a long series of years farmed the town and port of Bunder Abbas, together with Minan, to the Sultan of Muscat for the annual sum of 6,000 toumans. It is not clear what extent of outlying territory was comprehended within this concession. The probability, however, is that it did not reach beyond Gron on the mainland, to the south of which, as far as Charbar, the coast districts were under the nominal sovereignty of the ruler of Muscat; and further, that it did not include the two islands of Hormuz and Kishm, both of which had been conquered by Seyyed Sultan about the same time that he captured Charbar, and have been claimed by his successors as dependencies of the Muscat state ever since.

Even as regards Bunder Abbas, the authority of the ruler of Muscat appears to have been almost paramount. In proof of this, we need only quote the following stipulation from the treaty concluded between the Hon. East India Company and His Highness Seyyed Sultan, dated 12th October 1798, as contained in Vol. No. XXIV. of the *Bombay Government Selections* :—

"In the port of Bunder Abbas (Gombroon), whenever the English shall be disposed to establish a factory, making it a fort, I have no objection to their fortifying the same, and mounting guns thereon, as many as they list, and to forty or fifty English gentlemen residing there, with seven or eight hundred English sepoys."

The Sultan's absolute sovereignty over Kishm is still more clearly attested by the concession of Bassadore to the British, where our naval station has existed for a long series of years.

Such was the relative position of Persia and Muscat, as regards the Gulf and adjoining territories, up to the year 1855, when a serious misunderstanding arose between the two states, which resulted in the expulsion of the Muscat officials and troops from Bunder Abbas and Minan, and their occupation by the Persians. On hearing of this disaster, Seyyed Saeed, who was at Zanzibar at the time, immediately repaired to Muscat, and taking with him an adequate force recaptured those places, and re-established the expelled garrison. But his success was short-lived, for the Persians having been largely reinforced, and the Sultan's Arab contingents not coming to his aid, he was obliged to yield to superior numbers, and to make the best terms he could with the conquerors. The old man is said to have taken this humiliation so much to heart, that he left Muscat in disgust almost directly after, and died on the voyage to Zanzibar on the 19th October 1856.

It is generally believed that Seyyed Saeed would have been able to hold his ground against the Persians if the expected succours from the Beni Yâs of Aboo-Thâabi and Debaye had not failed him in the hour of need; and it is further alleged that the usual auxiliaries furnished by that tribe were prevented from joining him on this occasion by the then Resident at Bushire, who threatened to treat them as pirates if they attempted to leave their ports. If there is any foundation for this report, we should like to know on what authority the said functionary took so one-sided a part in the contest between the two hostile powers. How came he to lay an embargo on the one which he could not impose upon the other? If, acting under superior instructions, or in accordance with a prescribed line of policy, he was bound to discountenance the aggression of Seyyed Saeed on the *bond fide* Persian territories, even in that case he was equally bound to see that the effect of such intervention was not carried beyond its legitimate limits. After spontaneously interposing to cause the surrender of Bunder Abbas and Minan, British agency, as the ally of both parties, should also have interposed to prevent any undue advantage being taken of its friendly offices. To have preserved the *status quo* between the two states was, under these circumstances, the bounden duty of the intervening power.

We regret to find that no such precaution on our part was taken, and, thus abandoned to his fate, Seyyed Saeed was obliged to submit to the humiliating demands of the Persians. And so little did the British authorities concern themselves with this result of their intervention, that we believe ourselves to be correct in stating that until within the last two or three years they were utterly ignorant of the provisions of the treaty which was concluded between the two states on the cessation of hostilities.

The concessions exacted from Muscat by this convention are contained in the following brief summary of some of its leading articles, and the consequent territorial and political damage to that state may be inferred by comparing its condition now, in its relations with Persia, with what it was prior to this treaty as described in our opening remarks.

By Arts. I. and II., not only Bunder Abbas and Minan, but Eisen, Tazian, Shemeei, and Biyahân,—comprising the entire coast from Bunder Abbas as far as the vicinity of Charbar,—together with the two islands of Hormuz and Kishm, are acknowledged to belong to the Persian Government, and the rent charge is raised from 6,000 to 16,000 toumans.

Art. IV. limits the concession of the farm to twenty years, after which it is to be restored to Persia, who will decide whether or not the term shall expire or be renewed.

Art. IX. provides that in the event of the Persians wishing to despatch troops towards Cutch, Mekran, or Beloochistan, the Sultan's deputy at Bunder Abbas shall supply them with provisions, &c.

Art. X makes the Sultan's officials removable at the pleasure of the Persian authorities.

Art. XII. prohibits the Sultan from allowing any foreign agents to reside within the limits of the farm; and from suffering such persons to pass through the said territories. He is also bound to protect such places with a maritime force against the enemies of the Shah.

It remains to be seen whether the British Government, now that it has become cognizant of this treaty, will confirm its unfair stipulations. If it does, not only shall we have been guilty of a flagrant act of injustice to our old and faithful ally the Sultan of Muscat, but we must be prepared to abandon our naval station at Bassadore on the island of Kishm whenever it may please the Persians to give us notice to quit. As the treaty stands at present, we now occupy that position on Persian sufferance.

But the stipulation contained in Art. IX. is that to which we would direct particular attention in connection with our recent remarks on the encroachments of Persia in Beloochistan. It is clear from that provision that Persia at the time entertained settled designs of conquest in those countries, and that her ambition or cupidity did not limit such designs either to Beloochistan or Mekran, but extended them as far as Kutch Gundava, *i. e.*, to the border of our own western frontier. It is well to know this, and it will be still better if the consequences of such an aggressive policy on the part of Persia are duly weighed by the British Government. The question to be decided lies in a nutshell:—Whether it is preferable for our own interests to have Persia as our immediate neighbour or the Khan of Khelat and the other Beloochee chieftains? A wise resolve should point to this clue to our future policy in that quarter.

The *Englishman* states that Mr. Ayrton, M.P., has proposed to the Maharaja of Indore, Holkar, a line of Railway from Indore to the Nerbudda, to join the main line.

The Maharajah of Rewah has been permitted to levy his transit duties on goods passing through his territory by railway.

The *Englishman* understands that, on the departure of General G. St. P. Lawrence, Colonel Eden will probably succeed him in Rajpootana. Colonel Brook is confirmed in the appointment of Agent to the Governor General at Jeypoor, and Colonel Taylor, on his return, will probably be appointed to Oodipoor.

We learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that Major Meade, Governor General's Agent, Central India, has passed through Agra *en route* to Calcutta, having been summoned to meet the Governor General.

Major General Lawrence also came into Agra from Rajpootana on the 10th instant to a salute of 13 guns, and went on the same evening by train. He also is bound for Calcutta having been sent for along with Major Meade, and will return in a few days. The Agent's camp is marching up from Jeypore.

Although there has been (says the *Delhi Gazette*) "a good deal of writing and reporting in the usual style of the Government of India on the subject of fuel for railways, we are not aware that any thing has been done, and we hear that considerable difficulty is already experienced on this point which of course will get worse when the line is open to Delhi.

"This being the case Government ought, we think, to have a careful examination made of the country between Bhurtpore, Jeypore, and in fact all over Rajpootana for coal. We are informed that this country has never been examined by any professional geologist, and nothing whatever is known of the mineral productions of this part of India, which will shortly become of great importance, as there can be no doubt that a direct railway from Agra to Ahmedabad is the great want of the N.W.P. and will have to be made before long, and we trust that next cold season Government will depute an experienced geologist to repair this omission, which should not any longer be neglected."

It is reported (says the same journal) "that a good deal of the money which was sent up to the frontier during the recent war, to aid the enemy, came from a sovereign prince who reigns over a so-called independent territory not far from Agra. That a great deal of money was sent up from different parts of Rajpootana is well-known. We hope the Government will make a severe and prompt example of the chiefs who shall be found to have been tampering with the enemy.

"When we uttered a warning note about a year or more ago, that plots were being hatched, we were disbelieved by some, ridiculed by others, but trusted by all sensible men who making enquiry found that we were correct. Among those who disbelieved us were sundry commissioners and others, officiating under their serishtadars, and they under suggestions from their superiors denied the whole thing. A little time passes and the truth of what we said is established. No one can tell to what an extent the affair might not have gone, had it not been for our timely warning which had the effect of stopping the plotting in many places, for the conspirators finding they were blown upon, and not knowing whom to trust, did not venture to put their foot any further into the mire. Yet spite of all, the conspiracy emanating from that hot bed of disaffection, Patna, spread through most of the large cities of Hindustan, even as far as Dacca, and recruits were passed up all through Hindustan and the Punjab to the frontier, fed and clothed at depots of supplies upon the road. Had we had no Punjab Government—the civilians all over the country would have been as easily hoodwinked every where as they were in the N. W. P., and the plot might have gone on till some serious consequences were evolved. As it is, the thing was pretty well nipped in the bud. There is still a great deal of agitation abroad, fomented by Mahomedans, and stories are being diligently circulated to keep alive their fanaticism, and encourage their hopes in the fulfilment of their prophecies. We do not care to repeat these stories, for it would be giving too much importance to idle nonsense, and our own columns might be quoted by the preachers of sedition in support of their statements, but the Government are on the alert, and the sooner they make an example of the conspirators they have caught the better."

We commend to our readers' careful attention the admirably written report of the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the site for a Railway terminus in Bombay. Anything more convincing, and indeed unanswerable, we have never read; and we are sure the recommendations of the Committee will receive the support, not only of the Chamber, but of the whole community.

After a fortnight's delay the *Times of India* attempts an explanation of its conduct in publishing "Alexandria telegrams" of false news, and paralyzing the trade of Bombay for a whole week. Our contemporary admits that the telegram reporting negotiations of peace at Washington and great excitement occasioned thereby in the Liverpool market was quite unfounded—and it was of course this telegram in particular which did so much mischief; but he contends that some of the other telegrams really contained later information that we received by the English mail of the 3rd January. Now, we have already shown that the breaking of the cable made the transmission of any later news than was contained in our own telegram quite impossible, and we are not inclined to take the trouble of going over the proof again in order to convince persons gullible enough to be imposed upon by laughable "bounce" of this sort:—"We cannot give the sources of our information, but we may mention that the advices in question were received by us from persons who are in the very heart of political intrigues in Europe, and that we are at this moment in possession of information from the same quarter concerning the future of the European imbroglio, of a character, which we are not permitted to publish."

We will simply take the "telegrams" one by one, and ask the public to compare them with the news brought by last mail:—

"Liverpool.—Great excitement: Negotiations of peace between the Federals and Confederates reported from Washington."

Is this true?

"Turin.—Masses of troops are being concentrated on the Mincio: war preparations continue on the largest scale."

Is this true?

"Genoa—Crowds of Garibaldians are arriving from all parts of the kingdom, and are immediately armed and clothed. Garibaldi expected daily; expedition unknown."

Is this true?

"Trieste.—The Emperor of Russia issued orders to put the whole army on a war footing."

Is this true?

"Constantinople.—Great fermentation in Servia and the Danubian principalities: the Porte orders the troops to concentrate on those frontiers."

Is this true?

"Paris.—"Corps Legislatif demands evacuation of Mexico, and on the other hand completion of Italian unity."

Is this true?

One word in conclusion. The *Times of India* says:—"A good deal has been said of the transactions that took place on the faith of this canard. We have made several enquiries upon the point, and are assured, that in so far as Bombay itself is concerned, the transactions were of the most trifling nature." The transactions may have been large or small; the effect of the telegrams undoubtedly was to send cotton down Rs. 100 candy and to stop all business till the receipt of fresh advices from England. In fact, ships nearly ready for sea have been detained two weeks beyond their time because the prevailing uncertainty as to the state of the Liverpool market prevented any one from shipping cotton. There was hardly a price current sent home by the mail in which the disastrous effect of the publication of these "telegrams" was not spoken of in indignant language; and even the writer of the *Times of India's* market report for the fortnight, who was of course anxious to put the matter as mildly as possible, was compelled to admit that "the business of the fortnight had been small, confidence having been considerably shaken by the publication of a telegram reporting negotiations for peace between the contending parties, in America."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS.

17TH FEBRUARY.

Securities, fives and a half, twelve and a half premium.
Fives, four and a half premium.
Fours, five discount.
Document Bills, two shillings one and five-eighths penny.
Dead Weight, two pounds eight.
Freight, four pounds five shillings to ten shillings.
Cotton, four pounds.
Interest on loans, nine per cent.
Money market, more demand.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees —
Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds per bundle, rupees —no market.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

BARODA, 11TH FEBRUARY.

The first exhibition of the superior Anglo-Vernacular Government School, Camp, Baroda, took place last evening at five o'clock in the rooms of the Institution. Colonel R. Wallace, the Resident, was requested to take the chair. The meeting was attended by nearly all the European and native gentlemen of the cantonment, amongst whom we noticed the following:—Colonel Wallace, Major Green, Dr. Rimington, Captain Fairbrother, Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Sons, Captain Scott, Lieutenant Jacob, Lieut. Davis, Dr. Ticehurst, Mr. Macculloch, Bhow Saheb Anna, Modbe Rustomjee Cursetjee, Mr. Ferozsha Shapoorjee, Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, Mr. Framjee Bomanjee, Mr. Merwanjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Ferozsha Merwanjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Hormusjee Framjee, Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee, &c.

The school was opened about fifteen months ago in the rooms of the old barracks situated in the camp, which is not a central place for boys residing in the city. The inhabitants raised a subscription which was intended to last for a year. Government has undertaken to contribute Rs. 35 per month towards its current expenses as long as the subscription raised by the native heroes lasts. It is apprehended that this fund will not last longer than a couple of months more, and the school will have to be abandoned for want of funds. Hearing of the benefactions of Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in his tour in Guzerat, the inhabitants prepared a memorial and presented it to him at the meeting, praying for such assistance as may prove useful to the continuance of the school and as may place it on a more solid and permanent footing. Mr. Sorabjee, being convinced of the necessity pointed out to him, at once complied with their request. I subjoin the memorial and reply:—

To Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.

Sir,—Seeing that your benefactions are of daily record, and that the prayers, from all quarters, for aid towards objects as laudable and philanthrophic as the one here so eagerly sought for are readily responded to by you, we, the undersigned inhabitants of the camp and city of Baroda, humbly submit for your favourable consideration the following particulars in the confident hope of meeting with similar success. Although the desire for knowledge has been paramount in the minds of the Parsee and the Hindoo communities of this cantonment, and although many a time had they attempted to devise means by which they might secure to their youth the blessings of a liberal education, yet, owing to their comparative poverty, they could not unaided raise sufficient funds by which those blessings could be secured, nor were they fortunate enough to be countenanced in their exertions by His Highness the Gaekwar or by the big gentlemen residing in the city of Baroda. Hence they were obliged very frequently to abandon their design much against their will. Notwithstanding such failures and disappointments the want of a school and the consequent misfortunes of our children were not lost sight of; we therefore, the parents, decided on raising a subscription amongst ourselves in camp so as to cover one year's expenditure. Having done this we again made a representation on the subject to the Educational Inspector of the Northern Division and informed him of the arrangement made by us, and solicited his assistance in obtaining the sanction of Government for the establishment of an English school and for the disbursement by them of half of its expenses under the system of grants-in-aid. So far our prayers have been granted and thus the way for such a benevolent undertaking has been paved, but its future destiny is left to providential care. It is more than a year since the school has been opened, but finding that the limited fund at our disposal is so well nigh exhausted, as not to last for a couple of months longer, without the slightest possibility of being replenished by fresh contributions from the poor residents of this place, or from other quarters, we are under the unavoidable necessity of appealing to your generosity which so steadily flows towards the cause of education, believing it to be the only proper channel which will give a cordial support to our tottering school and save it from being shut up. It is needless for us to add that this act of benevolence will highly redound to your fame extended as it is, far and wide. Numerous pupils from the city and the cantonment of Baroda attend the school, and they too are of very tender age—as it is the only Government School where the vernacular language also is systematically taught, but we cannot view with apathy the grant distance which they have to walk daily on account of the School house (one of the public vacant buildings given gratis by Government) being situated at the furthest extremity of the camp, and the fear of their being overtaken by the inclemency of the weather, if it is required for military purposes; and are consequently very desirous of removing these obstacles in the way of the children by erecting a school-house on such locality as may be found convenient both to the boys of the camp as well as to those of the city. But the question is, how are we to raise funds for this purpose? Under this dilemma we turn our eyes to you, benevolent Sir, for its consummation, which will not only make *us* but those young hearts immediately concerned pour forth feelings of inexpressible gratitude to you. The following statement of the monthly expenditure of the school will show to what extent your benevolent aid is needed exclusive of the expense of building a new school-house, the cost of which owing to the high price of materials and labour is estimated at Rupees five thousand

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total monthly expenditure.....	111	4	0
Deduct Government Grant.....	35	0	0
To be provided for .....Rs.	76	4	0

In conclusion we, each and all, respectfully submit this our helpless case to your benevolence, charity, and commisseration, and beg to subscribe ourselves, with ardent prayers to the Almighty to bless you with long life and happiness, as your most obedient and humble servants,

Signed by nearly 200 men.

Baroda, 1st February 1864.

Mr. Sorabjee replied as follows:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—It has afforded me much pleasure to have witnessed the first exhibition of this Infant school. The representation just made to me satisfactorily evinces that the people of this cantonment and city are quite alive to the necessity of education. I say *necessity* advisedly, Gentlemen; because if there is the necessity of education in any one country more than another, it is in our own fatherland. In the thousand and one discordances in which religious and sectarian differences divide the inhabitants of this country, it is education only which will unite men from Cashmere to Cape Comorin and from Kurrachee to the outermost frontier of Bengal. We cannot be a nation, unless we are nationally united; and, if so, what stands more necessary and dear to us than education? Whoever, then, awakes to the necessity of education in this country awakes, according to my belief, to a national necessity. And whoever appeals thereon, appeals, therefore, to a *national* duty. Let me assure you then that in making your representation to me you have only appealed to the duty which I owe to my nation and my country. I cannot, therefore, hesitate for a moment to grant to your school the aid sought after, in order to enable it to assume a better and more permanent footing than it hitherto had. A capital city like Baroda ought ere long to have a Provincial College; but it is a matter of regret that there has only since the last year been an insignificant school and that too in a most precarious position. Yet, if we put faith in a trite adage—"Better late than never"—it may justly be remarked that the beginning has been well made. It redounds to the credit of those few, who, out of their hard earnings, managed to make up a subscription of a thousand rupees, which, though small, enabled our benevolent Government to allow to the people of Baroda the benefit of their grants-in-aid system, thereby indicating that the necessity of education has been duly felt here. Your representation to me this day for the furtherance of the cause of education among you is another proof of your right appreciation of our *national* necessity, and I shall be very happy to accede to your request as far as it lies in my power. For this purpose I shall at once place myself in communication with the Director of Public Instruction, who, I am warranted to state from his well-known zeal and exertion in the spread of enlightenment in Western India, will submit the subject to the favourable consideration of our paternal Government.

Of course, it will take time to carry out measures to put the school on a solid basis under the sanction of Government, while in the mean time it is apprehended that the present funds will hardly maintain the Institution for two months more. That the school may not be put a stop to after this period till the building which I propose to get up is ready, I am prepared to put into the hands of the School Committee a sum of money, which will be sufficient to cover their present expenses for one year. Should it take longer than a year to have the school-house built, I shall be very happy to contribute further to the expenses of the school, till such period as the building is ready and Government take the Institution in their charge to maintain.

I quite missed to remark that in your representation you have been kind enough to allude to what little I have done in my tour through Guzerat. With reference to this allusion I have only to say that I have done nothing beyond a partial discharge of what I feel to be my duty towards my country and its people, and I wish Heaven had granted to me still greater power and opportunity to do my duty. What I can afford you for your convenience is not also, I am sure, all that I wish; but yet I may fairly hope that this ground work of education will be firmly established in this city, and it is my fervent prayer that God so speed you in your cause that you may soon be enabled to enjoy a Provincial College.

Colonel Wallace then rose and spoke to the following effect:—

"It is a source of the liveliest gratification to me to be present at this meeting, not merely for the interest of the occasion, but because I am happy to speak of the virtuous and public spirit of a son of the great and good Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, a respected and beloved friend of my father and I may add of my own. This being so, I leave it to this meeting to appreciate the interest with which I took upon the actions of that distinguished family. Our honourable friend Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has told us that it is by means of education that the various races that comprise the Indian Empire must be consolidated into a nation,—it is the cause of education that has filled this room with representatives of many races,—two of these are showing the way, and singular it is that these two are alike in being in origin foreign to the land. English and Parsees meet here, having come from afar to unite in generous rivalry and mutual respect to regenerate the country of their adoption. Our honorable friend has noticed how far Baroda has hitherto lagged in the rear, he has munificently applied, by his intended liberality to this school, an impetus for which the present generation is grateful, and for which generations yet to come will bless and venerate his name. He has suggested that a city so populous and important should be the seat of a provincial College, and it is one of the cheering consequences of public spirit and philanthropy such as he has shown that they become infectious, that they spur others to emulation, and I have a hope that, as he has shown the way—Baroda will possess a Provincial College, and, if so, assuredly it will be principally owing to his example that so-wished for an establishment will exist. I call on you all now present therefore to unite with me in doing grateful honor to our visitor, who in his progress through this province has not been unmindful of the deep meaning of the expression of the ancients faith, who has here and there as now at Baroda set up the sacred fires of progress, civilization, and philanthropy, fires that we trust will burn brighter and brighter from generation to generation."

Colonel Wallace again rose and begged to thank Mr. Sorabjee for his munificent offer, and heartily shook hands with him. Mr. Sorabjee having returned thanks, Colonel Wallace proposed a vote of thanks to Major Green, for his exertions in getting up the present exhibition at this station. Major Green then returned thanks on behalf of himself and the station, and the meeting broke up. The excellent Band of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry enlivened the meeting with several fine tunes.

KURRACHEE, 13TH FEBRUARY.

The Commissioner in Sind, contrary to expectation, has refused to permit Mr. John Berrie, elected by the European tradesmen of Kurrachee, to represent them in the Municipal Commission, to take his seat at the board. Last year Mr. Berrie, when a member, got at cross-purposes with the "Frere Hall" Building Committee, some of whose proceedings he stigmatised as "jobs." Like all sons of Scotland Mr. Berrie was more direct than choice in his language in warning the Committee against the low estimates they had made and which time has since shown they did make; and he told them bluntly that they had under-estimated the cost of the edifice so as to mislead people and entrap subscriptions. This language offended several gentlemen of the Municipality who were on the Building Committee, and they declared, unless Mr Berrie retracted and made ample apology for what he had said, they would resign. The Commissioner thereupon called on Mr. Berrie to withdraw his statements unconditionally; this Mr. Berrie refused to do, and he was immediately "put out of commission." The tradesmen were called upon to elect some one else to fill the vacancy, but they very properly abstained from voting at all. When the time came for the annual election in January, they re-elected Mr. Berrie, and, as I said, just now, the Commissioner will not sanction their choice. The tradesmen feel indignant at this arbitrary exercise of power by the chief authorities in Sind, and it is quite likely they will meet to consider the best means of representing the matter to Government. The concession made to Mr. Berrie's opponents (most of whom, by the way, are not now at the Municipal Board) is most inexcusable; for any big gentleman might get up and disfranchise some class of the community by threatening to leave the commission if some one else or it be did not particularly like were not put out of it. But the local papers, I am glad to say, support the action of the tradesmen. From the spirit of *interlopia* which is developing itself rapidly among us, I am warranted in saying that the matter will not be dropped here.

Another feature in our local politics is the Small Cause Court and its native Judge, Syed Hassen El Medini. Mr. Darby, Solicitor, lately arrived among us from your city, took exception to that officer's jurisdiction because he sat both as 2nd Judge of the Court of Small Causes and Moonsiff. The *Sindian* took up the subject, and within the past week Mr. El Medini has been confirmed in his appointment of second Judge and directed to cease to act as Moonsiff. This morning's *Sindian* claims that this step is a virtual acknowledgment that the view it has taken of the illegality of the Moonsiff's action in the Small Cause Court is thereby confirmed, and reasons that Mr. Hassen's decisions in that Court for the past year must be illegal and therefore quite worthless. The same paper questions his qualifications to be a Judge of the Small Cause Court, and calls for the appointment of a European. Matters have certainly reached a pretty pass in Kurrachee, and it is time a stir was made about them. As an example of this Judge's knowledge of law, let me state that the other day he arrested an independent Meckranee chief for debt, threw him in jail, kept him there two days, and then, as he had put his foot in it—released him! The Khan is bringing an action for false imprisonment against the Solon.

As I anticipated Mr. Weeding's Sessions closed on Wednesday. The Purwarree Govind, accused of strangling his little boy, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to death; but the Judge observed that he would recommend the wretched man to mercy in consequence of the state of excitement under which it appears he committed the murder.

The *Lalpore*, launched the other day, as a troop transport, will carry a whole regiment with followers, baggage, provisions, &c. The *Our Paper* gives the following as her dimensions:—

	Feet	Inches
Length over all	375	0
,, at 2 feet water line	350	0
Beam	46	3
Depth	5	0
Draft when launched	1	6
,, with working weights.....	2	0
,, with 400 tons on board	3	0

Nominal horse-power, 220.

She is said to be one third the length of the *Great Eastern*, and the longest steamer, next to that Leviathan craft, ever launched. This is no doubt the case in England, but not in the American rivers, I think. Her extreme length, I fear, will prove a great inconvenience in the windings of the ever-shifting channel of the Indus.

A man has been arrested near Kukur, a village on the banks of the Western Narra, supposed to be the person who shot at Mr. Maher, Deputy Collector of Tharoosha, some time ago.

The *Star of India* sailed on Thursday with the troops that were awaiting arrival. She took out 275 men, 26 women, and 34 children. I hear the arrangements for the accommodation of the women are excellent. No little excitement was created in the harbour by the jumping overboard of a lunatic soldier. He was picked up by some lascars after a good swim.

Two murders are reported; one, that of a man by two miscreants, occurred at or near Jerruck, and the other, that of a woman by a man, at Gote Laboo, in the Shikarpoor Collectorate. The murderers have been apprehended. A case of suspicious death is also mentioned, the naked body of an unknown woman having been found in the jungle near Dera Garee Gote. Two Hindoos have committed suicide by hanging; and two little boys have been burnt to death.

The Chairman of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce has published a letter from the Secretary to the Mansion House Committee, acknowledging the receipt of the balance of the subscriptions collected here for the Lancashire Relief Fund. The total amount contributed is Rs. 8,663-15-6.

I perceive that Mr. Beauvais, who has been acting as your Post Master during Mr. Garrett's absence, returns to Sind as Inspector, Mr. Garrett having arrived from England to resume his old appointment. Mr. Kimpton, who has been officiating in this Province in Mr. Beauvais' place, went by last mail to rejoin his former office in Southern Mahratta. Mr. Kimpton did a great deal for the improvement of postal arrangements in Sind during his stay in it.

Small-pox, I am glad to say, is on the decrease; but I regret to hear that a European lady and gentleman are down with it, the child of the former having already died of the dreadful disease. The weather is growing warmer.

LAHORE, 10TH FEBRUARY.

A calm naturally succeeds a storm and so we find it here, after the excitement of opening the exhibition this dull place seems to have found a deeper depth of dulness still.

In Bombay Companies Limited may be counted like hob nails, by the hundred, but as they are only making their appearance here I may notice the first, it is called the "Lahore Ice Making Company Limited," and starts with a capital of Rs. 25,000 in 250 shares of Rs. 100 each. As I mentioned in a former letter the early part of this season was so mild that people were afraid no ice would be made, and the prospect of a hot season in Lahore without ice is anything but pleasant. Accordingly inquiries were made regarding the power of different ice machines, their cost and construction. This resulted in the selection of a French machine imported by Messrs. Camin and Lamouroux of Calcutta. Mr. J. Saunders of the '*Englishman* says he gives "far and away the best ice" this machine does over that working at the Great Eastern Hotel, the boiler of which burst a short while ago and killed I don't remember how many natives.' Steps were taken to have the French machine brought to Lahore immediately, but as the weather did at last set in really cold a good supply of the stuff we call ice has been obtained, and so I suppose the new apparatus will be left standing for three or four months. The ice is made in beautiful blocks about three feet long and four inches thick, quite as clear as Lake Wenham ice, and no fear of being "put under stoppages" by the *Alabama* or her sisters.

It is really a great advantage to the Punjab that Sir Robert Montgomery has been asked to retain the governorship of this province. There is a great deal of uneasiness throughout the country, and misobservous persons would not find it difficult to raise disturbances in most parts. The people have among them some sort of prophecy that the year 1921 which begins in April will see extraordinary changes throughout India. They have also got some vague and distorted report of the Jubilee proceedings in England, and so they talk openly of the coming changes, and meet anything to the contrary with the argument that padres have found the same things foretold in the Christian Shasters. There is no danger, of course, for we have nearly twenty thousand European troops in the Punjab; but it may require some care to prevent tumults and bloodshed in different localities. The great popularity of His Honour the Lieut. Governor will however counteract this shakiness to a large extent. I shall have occasion again to discuss the reason of this popularity, but the fact is unquestionable that there is no Governor in India so much beloved and respected by those over whom he rules. Now, had we got Col. Durand, for it seems quite certain he is to be the next Lieut. Governor, the people would have felt no confidence in him, for they know nothing about him, and misrepresentations of his proceedings would have been received as certain omens of coming misfortune. The Border tribes are not likely to break out again while Major James is Commissioner of Peshawur, and the presence of Sir Robert will do much to strengthen the peacable, and repress the evil disposed, thoughout the province.

BOMBAY.

The contract for building the Dawood Sassoon Watch Tower in the Victoria Gardens has been given by the Committee of that Institution to Mr. W. D. Ahuston for Rs. 20,000. The work is to be commenced at once.

The Chief Inspector of Cotton Frauds with his staff; is to travel, through the districts, we understand, eight months of the year; remaining in Bombay the other four.

Mr. George Miles, an Assistant in the Judicial Department of the Secretariate, has been appointed as Registrar of Marriages, in room of Mr. D. B. Hodge retired.

We hear that Mr. E. P. Robertson, Acting Collector of Tanna, has applied to Government for four month's leave of absence. Mr. Macdonald, the 1st Assistant, will act for him.

We hear that Mr. Havelocks Acting Secretary to Government, in the Political and Judicial Department will go to England, as soon as the Honorable

the Committee consider that it would be desirable to have a sunk line of rails running across the landward end of all the different Bunders, and connected with other cross lines at the discretion of the owners of the Bunder, by means of which loaded trucks might be brought at convenient hours from every point of the Bunders to the north goods station.

As to the question of passenger terminus accommodation the Committee consider that the wants of the community would be better provided for than at present, while at the same time an enormous advantage to the business community would be gained if the line of Railway from the Waree Bunder to Boree Bunder were to be abolished altogether, and the native town placed in immediate communication with the sea and the different bunders and wharves. The two Companies should have two joint passenger stations, the main one opposite what was formerly the Church Gate, which would be convenient for those in the Fort, at Colaba, Sonapore, Callbadvie, &c., and another at Grant Road, which would be much more convenient for nearly the whole native town than a station in Mody Bay, and more suited to the wants of passengers from Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and Byculla. Passengers from the Parell district would join the trains at junction on the Flats.

What forms the present line of Railway to Boree Bunder should be converted into a broad arterial line of road running from the Bazar Gate, skirting the whole of the Bunders in turn and passing along in front of the native town. In connection with this broad boulevard another wide road should be made at right angles to it, starting from the neighbourhood of the Musjid Bunder and running direct to the passenger station at Grant Road. These two wide thoroughfares would do an immense deal to relieve the present crowded state of the streets in the native town, and to facilitate the Bunder traffic, and would in the opinion of the Committee be the greatest boon which the Government could well confer on the native community, whether it be looked at from a sanitary point of view or with reference to the saving that would be effected in labour and cost of carriage to the trading interest of Bombay.

In recommending the above course the Committee have pointed out what appears to them the best arrangement for the good of the public, it may be that the engagements already entered into between the Government and the Railway Companies preclude the possibility of their suggestions being carried out. Should this unfortunately prove to be the case, it will be for the Chamber further to consider whether there is any alteration of the Government plan still possible which would better secure the public interests than the arrangement decided on.

ANDREW GRANT.
A. J. WALLACE.
W. COOPER.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

The Chairman in introducing the subject of the day to the meeting mentioned that the circular calling the meeting had only now been put in his hands, and he found that a recommendation had been noted on it that the meeting for the discussion of the subject of the Terminus accommodation for our Railways should be postponed, and that meantime the report of the sub-committee should be printed and circulated to the members of the Chamber. This suggestion had been made by Messrs. Ritchie Steuart & Co., W. A. Graham & Co. and others, and no doubt deserved consideration, but owing to its not being received till within a few minutes of the hour of meeting the Committee of the Chamber had had no opportunity of acting on it. He thought that perhaps the best course would be to read to the meeting the Report of the sub-Committee and it would then be for the members present to decide whether they would proceed to immediate action or postpone the discussion to a future date.

The Chairman then read the Report of the sub-Committee as follows :—

The Chairman went on to say that it would be observed that one of the members of the sub-Committee dissented to a certain extent from the others in so far that he considered the scheme proposed as impracticable owing to engagements already entered into by Government, but he (the Chairman) together with the other members of the Sub-Committee, held that their duty was to report what they conscientiously thought best to be done under the circumstances, irrespective of the position of Government with the Railway Company. He could not suppose that Government were precluded from modifying their plan to a greater extent than was shown in Col. Rivers' proposal, seeing that they had already stopped the goods traffic from coming further than Waree Bunder, and what they had done to the goods traffic surely they might also do to the passenger. In fact the stoppage of the goods traffic at Waree Bunder was a much greater step than it would be to cut off the passenger line from crossing the Bunders. There might be some excuse for bringing a goods line there, but why the crying evils which all the members knew well of, and which were alluded to in the Report, should be perpetuated merely to provide a passenger station at the door of the people living in the Fort he could not conceive. It had been said that it was the fault of the mercantile community in not protesting against the line to Boree Bunder when it was laid down ten years ago to which they now owed the incubus with which the town was now threatened to be permanently saddled, but such was not the case ten years ago, it was not possible to view the matter as they could see it now, for the traffic was generally less than it is now and infinitely less than it is certain ere long to become. Ten years ago the mercantile community had no facts to show as an argument against the arrangement ; now they have ten years sad experience of the intolerable nuisance which they can bring forward.

If the Chamber were to confine themselves to the discussion of which was the better of the two schemes, that adopted by the Government or that recommended by Colonel Rivers, the task would not be difficult to choose from, one perhaps a little less objectionable than the other, but both retaining the evils complained of to a very great extent. And why should the Chamber thus narrow its consideration of the question. Government resolutions and arrangements with a Company's was not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, and might be reconsidered and if the Chamber recommended the plan of Colonel Rivers, and that plan was found ere long to be a most intolerable nuisance, he (the Chairman) fully believed would be the case, might the Government not justly turn round and say to the mercantile community, this is your own proposal, gentlemen, which we adopted at your suggestion instead of what we thought is better, and you can hardly fairly complain of a state of things which is the result of following your own recommendation.

The object of the Committee of the Chamber in calling a General Meeting so soon after the Report was drawn up was to obtain immediate action in the matter, and in the desirability of this at least Mr. McIlwraith agreed with the other members. It was understood that since the resolution to have the passengers station at Modee Bay had been come to by the Government in December last, steps were being taken to put the Resolution into effect, and contracts were being entered into for the works, so that it was of vital importance that the Chamber should move at once in the matter if it wished its views to have any effect, and it was for the members to decide whether this consideration outweighed the argument for delay on the ground of more mature deliberation being necessary on so material a question. For his own part the Chairman thought that he should be right to speak also for the other members of Committee, that they had no wish to hurry a decision, and thought that a postponement might be desirable provided some intimation were given to Government that would lead them to pause in the matter pending receipt of the Chambers representation. He had no doubt that the Government only wanted to do what was best for the good of the public, and would willingly wait for the mature decision of the mercantile community in the matter.

I entirely agree in the opinion expressed in the foregoing report as regards the site in Mody Bay, but I dissent from my colleagues in thinking that the only practical question is a comparison of it with that proposed by Colonel Rivers. I believe the Directors will never consent to take up the line from Waree Bay to the Fort, and that Government have now no power to compel them to do so, the recommendation of the majority of the Committee therefore appears to me to be impracticable, and I accordingly urge on the Chamber the most prompt and energetic opposition to the decision of Government by placing the passenger station in Mody Bay, all attention being concentrated on this point, instead of being divided between it and an impossible proposal.

R. McILWRAITH.

Copy of Resolution passed by Government on a letter from the Railway Company, dated 3rd December 1863, No. 4767, submitting copy of a Report from the Acting Chief Resident Engineer, on the comparative advantages of the two sites proposed for the Company's passenger terminus at Bombay.

Government sanction the passenger terminus of the G. I. P. Railway being fixed at Mody Bay with the approach to it as shown in the plan accompanying the letter, subject to any modifications which may be suggested by the Rampart Removal Committee, and the future arrangement of the ground in this neighbourhood.

The Revenue and Public Works Departments should be requested without delay to select a site for the new Custom House, east of the station, and prepare plans and estimates.

Captain Fuller, Royal Engineers, is appointed the Representative of Government, and will in communication with Colonel Rivers make arrangements with the Railway Company, and settle details with their Engineer regarding the reclamation of the station in Mody Bay. He will determine the amount of work and expenditure that will devolve on Government in order to bring up the station ground one foot above high water, and submit the plan on which it is proposed to carry out the work for the final approval of Government.

That the decision of the Chamber upon the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the site chosen for a Railway terminus be kept back until the report shall have been printed and placed in the hands of the members a fortnight for consideration, and that meantime the Committee be instructed to inform Government that the question is being discussed and respectfully to request that further action be suspended until the Chamber is able to make a representation on the subject.

Mr. W. R. Cassels thought it desirable the Chamber should postpone for a week its decision on the important question raised by the Sub-Committee's able and valuable report. He himself had just heard the report read for the first time, and many members who were absent from the meeting probably still knew nothing about it. It was not that he disapproved of the Committee's recommendations, which on the contrary he was inclined to view favourably, but at the same time he should like to hear what objections could be made to the report, and there had yet been no time for members to raise such objections. The delay of a week or two could not make much difference. Government, as they all knew, moved very slowly, and the mere publication of the report in the papers would probably have the effect of preventing them from taking immediate action. At any rate, it was better that Government should make a mistake for the Chamber to protest against, than that the Chamber should come to a rash and immature decision with which it might afterwards be twitted by Government.

Mr. McIlwraith proposed that the Chamber should at once pass a resolution declaring the site of Modee Bay to be quite unfitted for the passenger terminus of the Railway. This was a matter about which they were all agreed, and it was important to stop Government from at once beginning to work in Modee Bay. The other matters, about which there was a difference of opinion in the Chamber, might be reserved for discussion at a future meeting.

The general feeling of the meeting appeared, however, to be that the Chamber ought not to object to Modee Bay until it was prepared to suggest another site for the terminus.

The Chairman then intimated that there was no further business before the meeting, and took occasion to congratulate the members on the manifest increase of public spirit of late displayed in Bombay, which he trusted would still further develope itself, as it was the only means by which our City could shake off its present provincial position, and assume the leading place among Indian Cities to which it was justly entitled, both as regards political influence and social progress.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting separated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "JOHN LYNN."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Will you please inform the readers of this excellent journal and others, what ship or steamer was spoken to *John Lynn* at the time she was found in a leaky state, and also unsafe to continue her voyage to Liverpool and oblige.—I am, your's sincerely.

THE HEATHENS.

*** The *Clyde* from Calcutta, arrived at Gravesend 18th January, reports speaking the *John Lynn* bearing up for Barbadoes very leaky.—ED. *B. G.*

A PERFECT CURE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I notice a curious paragraph in this day's *Times of India*. It is as follows:—

"The troop-ship *Star of India*, which left this on the 30th ultimo, *en route* for England, *via* Kurrachee, has returned. She sailed from the latter port on the 10th instant, with 150 invalids, 123 men in health, 22 women, and 26 children on board, bound to Portsmouth. On the 13th, she bore up at the request of the two medical officers in charge of the troops, on account of small-pox having made its appearance. There was only one case, and on the disease showing itself, and to prevent it spreading, he was put into a boat and towed astern, where he has since remained."

This is a curious way of preventing the spread of the disease, I presume the poor man or woman was communicated with occasionally; such being the case there was just as much danger as if he had been on board. The medical men may have been actuated by the purest of motives, but it reflects little credit on any of the parties concerned that an individual sick of a dire disease should have been towed and tossed on the ocean for several days in an open boat—little credit for their wisdom, and still less for their humanity.

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ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAM.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The *Times of India*, after a significant silence, to-day admits that its recent American news was a *canard*, but seeks to justify its continental European news, and appeals to the recently received Home papers as a proof of its correctness. The whole affair without doubt was a hash up, and your contemporary only makes the matter worse in his attempts to bolster a gone cause. It is evident the so-called telegrams were no telegrams at all, but simply items of news sent through the post by some one who thought he knew a great deal more than he really did. It is my firm belief the "News" was never transmitted by wire ; if it was the *Times of India* must have received the messages on the Company's printed forms, and I will not believe to the contrary until those forms have been seen. It is idle to suppose that, even supposing the news from Alexandria dated the 15th were correct, that news could not have been known in London by the same time, whereas, according to the *Times of India*'s own showing, it was not till the 18th, that "the whole aspect of the question, upon which peace or war in Europe depends, underwent a total change."

Adding insult to injury is a fine way of getting out of the scrape. After paralysing the whole of the trade of Bombay for a fortnight by the publication of lying telegrams, to come forward with a whine about "studiously discourteous and offensive comments" is enough to provoke the ire of even

A MEEK-MINDED INDIVIDUAL.

ANONYMOUS WRITING.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—After carefully considering the views of the writer of "Wire pullers" in the *Bombay Saturday Review*, I am irresistibly led to the conviction that anonymous writing is not what that writer still thinks it to be, and what in my very young days I deemed it myself. What if one were to inform our *Reviewer* that "Anonymous writing" is, in the opinion of hundreds of practical men, the very greatest safeguard to the right and liberties of a free people? Libels are *never* screened by it, for they are the responsible emanation of that press which admits of their publication. But disagreeable warnings, unpalatable truths, which few would have the courage, or indeed could afford (consistently with their own private prospects) to utter, must ever, by the blessing of Providence, and as long as the British constitution shall last, find a safe circulation through the columns of a free, anonymous, but *not* irresponsible press. All direct abusive and scurrilous writing very soon finds its own level ; it falls as dead and useless as the abuse of an intoxicated man. None need, or, in fact, ever do, after a short time, mind any attacks of this description. Moreover, one can scarcely go the same length as the *Reviewer* in his great reverence for the episcopal lawn. Every man's acts, if public and paid for by the Government and people deserve, may demand, attention on the part of the public.

Few men more than I think so much of the look upon the occurrence at the Cathedral as quite a "trivial" one, and above all its publicity makes it to be most justly open to discussion ; for its publicity alone could give any weight to the desecration of a symbol. The man is to be pitied who could see unmoved the tearing down of that bed of suffering, that instrument of torture, that formerly common Roman gibbet which the mutilated limbs of the Great Sufferer have evermore changed into the Cross. No doubt the most conscientious motives dictated the proceeding. I have no wish to enter into any controversy on the subject ; but I will not suffer my mind to be awed, or my tongue silenced, by the solemn, dignified writing of the *Reviewer*. I demand perfect latitude on this head from principle. The "Standard" so to speak of the Christian faith, the Cross, (as a flag is, far less worthily, that of a soldier) may surely be deemed a fit subject to defend by those who choose to be its champions. You cannot tear it from the hearts of men, whether papists, protestants, or free thinkers. Without one particle of idolatry, the sight of it, on some lowly village steeple, has called forth a flood of holy thought from myriads of men. It has been and will be through ages a silent teacher of the Gospel of Sorrow, and most assuredly it will never be an object of universal proscription. With charity, it represents in the order of things what the teaching of the Gospel does in words.

Moreover, it appears to me perfectly open to, nay the duty of, Mr. Watson's friends to advocate in the exceedingly temperate manner they have (notwithstanding the perfectly sincere difference of opinion which the *Reviewer* seems to entertain on this head) the cause of a good and unfortunate gentleman, long a useful and faithful servant of the Government, and of humanity.

CRITIC.

BACK BAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette

SIR,—In your issue of the 9th instant appeared another letter from Mr. Sowerby on the reclamation of Back Bay. I was in hopes that ere this a reply thereto would have found its way into your valuable columns, but, none having as yet appeared, the following remarks may not be uninteresting.

Mr. Sowerby writes thus :—" Your leading article points out the course most probable to be pursued, namely running out a Breakwater southward from Colabah Point, which is to be about 7 furlongs or 4,600 yards in length." " Breakwaters to stand the force of the sea must be substantial."

There is evidently a mistake in the above. Which is correct, the 7 furlongs or the 4,600 yards ? and again Mr. S. should have defined more clearly what he means by carrying out a Breakwater to the "southward." This is a very vague term. The exact line of direction should have been stated, as will be seen by the following. Due south, from the Colaba Lighthouse, the "Prong" dries at low water about 1400 yards, at the verge of the foul ground, 3,000 yards, 6 fms. rocky bottom, and at 4,600 yards 6 fathoms mud.

S. S. E. from the Light-house, it dries to 700 yards the verge of the foul ground, 5 fathoms rock* 3,000 yards, at 4,600 yards six fathoms mud.

S. E. it is dry at about 450 yards, at 2,400 yards, 3 fathoms rocky ground, at 4,600 yards six fathoms.

S. W. by S., it dries to 3,200 yards ; at 4,600 yards 4 fms. rocky bottom, the foul ground extending to 5,500 yards in overfalls to six fathoms.

S. W., from the Light House it dries to 2,400 yards ; and at 4,600 yards 5 fathoms rocky ground will be found on the verge of the foul ground.

Thus, it is evident, that the exact line of direction is a most important feature, in any attempt that may be made to run out a Breakwater so as to reclaim ground in this locality. The greatest distance from the Light-house that the reef dries at low water is 3,200 yards S. W. by S., which is the proper direction it should be carried out. Any thing to the southward of W. beyond this would not only cause unnecessary expense, but would be useless.

It is to be understood that the several distances given above are only approximate, they are taken from Cogan's survey of 1828-29. Between the reef dry at low water and the verge of the foul ground will be found overfalls, or irregular soundings of 2 to 6 fathoms rocks and sand ; immediately beyond the verge of the foul ground, 6 and 7 fms. mud.

With regard to the effect of the Breakwater being "likely to form another Bay similar to Back Bay," I cannot concur with Mr. Sowerby, or that it would cause the sand in the direction of Mazagon to warp up, and the Elphinstone Land Co.'s Wharfs together with the P. O. and Co.'s Docks to be left high and dry.†

Let Mr. S. enquire what has been the effect of building the Colabah Causeway in the Harbour ? He need not refer to the "oldest inhabitant," for this information, but obtain it by simply driving across the causeway, when the tide is out, when a great portion of the remains of the old road will be quite distinct. There is not a particle of silt or deposit except that brought from Back Bay for the Apollo reclamation. The filling up of the southern side of Back Bay to low water mark from the end of the S.W. prong to the Government Cooperage, would be a highly judicious plan, and of great importance to the public interests. The north side of the Bay should be kept, as it is, or might be rendered more useful for small craft, by deepening it from Malabar Point to Chowpatty.

* It will be observed that this line of direction is merely a continuation of Colabah Island in a line with, not across the tide, and therefore not likely to silt-up on the Harbour side, or so as to form a Bar which Mr. S. appears to be sadly in want of when he calls the Thull Shoal a "Bar." "Bars" run across, not parallel to the entrances of harbours.

† Sion Causeway, by decreasing the tidal scour, is much more likely to have this effect than any thing done at the prongs—some 6 or 7 miles distant—or in Back Bay.

The above would not have the slightest prejudicial effect on the Harbour, on the contrary, it would be of great benefit. Every seaman acquainted with the port is aware that after the first burst of the S.W. monsoon is over, it is only at or near high water there is any swell in the Harbour (particularly so at spring tides,) when, the "prongs" being covered, the swell rolls into the Harbour, while at half tide or near low water the water is comparatively smooth. Raising a breakwater, therefore, on the prongs above high water would ensure smooth water throughout.

No comparison can be drawn between the works carried on at "Dover," or indeed any part of the Coast of England, and what is necessary should be done here. Local causes and effects must be taken into consideration, the facility of supplying the material, and the seasons when the work can be carried on, &c. I know not of any Port in the world where the Marine Engineer has so little to contend with. Certain fine weather for at least eight months out of the year is one of the many advantages.

If current reports be correct, Mr. Sowerby might have alluded to a Port no great distance from this as one of those Harbours it will not do to tamper with. It certainly is not applicable here, for there is no Port in the world, possessing the advantages that this does of being improved, for which so little has been done hitherto.

Nothing could be more conclusive as to the alterations that have taken place in Back-Bay, since the building of the Colaba Causeway, than the following anecdote, which we give as relate I to us.

Towards the close of the "War of the Revolution," one of the Schooners of the "Bombay Marine," commanded by a Syrang, a Native of Gogo, and armed with six 12-pounders, the crew all Natives including a Naique and six privates from the Marine Battalion, was sent down the coast for treasure.

The vessel being so sent became known to a French privateer, who narrowly watched the little Schooner as she called at the several ports, until all the treasure had been duly received on board.

The privateer astutely then to capture the schooner, and a running fight ensued. In his eagerness to escape from the Frenchman, the Syrang overshot the port, that is got to the northward. There were no men-of-war in port at the time. The privateer therefore hove to off the entrance to the Harbour ready to pounce upon the little craft as she came round the "Prongs."

The Syrang, however, being well acquainted with the locality kept working off and on till high water, when he made a dash right through Back Bay, and crossing where the causeway now is safely anchored in the Harbour.

The Government conferred on him the title of Commander and presented him with a pair of epaulettes for his gallant conduct.

The individual above alluded to was well known to and respected by all the old officers of the late I. N. ; he died about eight years ago.

I. N.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1864.

7th Day, Tuesday, 16th February.

ADDITIONAL RACES.

To the Stewards are due every credit for the inviting Programme presented to the public for an extra day's sport. The Turfites and Stables seem, however, to have shirked response, for only one race filled, and it is to an offer on the part of the Stewards to make up *another* Handicap, that the public were gratified by a second race this afternoon.

The first was the Persian Merchants' Purse, a gift of Rupees 1000 1½ miles for all Arab Horses.

H. H. Aga Khan's	"Gazelle" ..... Benson.
Do. Do.	"Alexander" ..... Syud
The Allies ...	"Imposition" ..... Rizzak.
Mahomed Bawker's ...	"Star of India" ... Swine.
Mr. Shepherd's ...	"Marine" ..... Brewty.

Alexander carried the five pound penalty for winning the Second Dealers, and His Highness declared to win with him. He was the favorite at long odds. They got away to a fine start, Gazelle and Rizzio leading, and from the first half mile going away from their horses, and up the straight run in it was a neck and neck race between these two, which ended by "Gazelle" being declared winner by a head : so close was it indeed that many thought it was a dead heat, while some said "Rizzio" was first. "Star of India" came up third, passing "Alexander," but could not catch the leading nags. "Marine" never could keep with the race, which was won in the bad time of 3 minutes 4 seconds.

At the conclusion of the race, it was openly asserted that "Alexander" was *pulled and could have won !* and this second to be the prevailing opinion, which scarcely lessened when he appeared for the walk over, for the "European Merchants' Purse," looking quite cool and fit ; the very reverse certainly of his appearance in the preliminary canter for the race won by his stable companion. A protest was put in, but what decision or if any, the stewards came to is not known. The horse being allowed *subsequently* to walk over would make it appear he was not disqualified, as should the verdict of the stewards be unfavourable he *must forfeit* his walk over and ought not have been allowed to enter appearance until the question was decided.

In justice to Aga Khan it is right to state that "Alexander" is said to be a petful horse, and that as the time of the race, approached he exhibited signs of excitement, going out of his stable sweating. He has a large, powerful bounding stride with a big gallop, and looks as if he could go faster than he can. At about 2 miles from home, Benson seemed to pull and looked back for Syud on "Alexander." As "Rizzio" was still keeping in front and at this part of the race it was intended probably that "Alexander" should come up, he did not do so ; and Benson on "Gazelle" went away from "Rizzio," making a considerable gap, and the race, so far as the rest were concerned, was here decided.

While on this subject it is as well to remark that in the Second Dealer's, Gazelle ran second to his stable declaration to win with "Alexander," but so close, as to have invited the remark that he might have won ! In the Persian Merchants Purse he "Gazelle" carried 5lbs. more. It is just possible this had its effect.

It would have been safer perhaps to have declared "Gazelle." But then had "Alexander" won, as most people believe he could, His Highness would have been no better off with the public.

I shall deal fully with the rule of declaration in my general review of the Race Meeting.

After a little while the bell went for the fresh Handicap, 1¼ mile, and the following came to the post.

The Allies	"Imposition" ..... Rizzak.
Mahomed Bunker ...	"Jurham" ..... Swine.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	"Sweet Will" ..... Benson.

"Jurham" after his splendid performance with "Grey Leg," was weighted 9st. 3lb., more than a stone over the others, and rightly judged so. He is a fine specimen of a horse, with a magnificent telling stride. The start was managed a little before the post, but all together, "Sweet Will" to the fore by several lengths, but, Irvine riding steady, gradually crept up. After passing the Dhobee's turn, Benson kept up the pace but could not shake off Irvine. On coming into the last turn "Jurham" improved his position. "Jurham" here took the lead, and soon brought the others to grief. "Sweet Will" was inclined to swerve outwards against "Jurham" and Benson had to whip him over, coming in second. Irvine rode this race very prettily, and to his coolness and confidence we are indebted for a good race. "Jurham" was 2mts. 27sec.

Next appeared "Alexander" for his walk over for the "European Merchants Cap" and "Dutchman" for the "Pony Plate."

Then came "Idle Boy" to peacock as the single entry for the Hurdle Race, but the public were not to be denied an exhibition of his jumping qualifications and consequently his sporting rider, attractively and appropriately adorned in cross country style, was called upon to take a Hurdle, which being temporarily put up, "Idle Boy" took a fifty yards canter and made his jump bending the hurdle over with his four legs but landed all safe to the delight of the spectators. It is a great pity this race did not fill, for surely among the many in Bombay good horses and good riders are not wanting, and somewhat to prove it so, Benson on his pony mare, "Alice" gave the stand the benefit of her aerial abilities and very prettily went over the hurdle quite clearing it.

Now that the races are over and a splendid meeting passed, it would be injustice to the Secretary, Hon. Secretary and the Police not to say that all have done their duty cheerfully and well, and to express a wish for many happy returns of the Bombay Race Meeting of 1864.

In a few days I hope to be able to prepare a review of the meeting, its prospectus, the horses &c., not that I feel myself equal to the task, but rather so than that abler pens should neglect to notice such important Turf interests. Yours faithfully,

POCKET BOOK.

At a large meeting of owners of horses and other sporting men held at Byculla yesterday morning, several important alterations (which will soon be published) were made in the Byculla racing rules ; and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to make the preliminary arrangements for the formation of a Turf Club in Bombay :—

J. W. Hadow, Esq., C.S.
S. D. Birch, Esq
F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S.
W. A. Kerr Esq., V.C.
W. H. Crawford, Esq.

It will be seen by advertisement that settling day is fixed for Saturday next.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

(From the Gazette of India.)

(Continued from Saturday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

From Brigr. Genl. Sir N. Chamberlain, K.C.B., Comdg. Eusufzye Field Force to the Adjt. General, Army Head Quarters—(No. 7, dated, Camp Crest of the Umbeyla Pass, the 14th November 1863).

I have the honor to continue my report of the proceedings of this Force from the date of my last letter No. 6 of the 7th instant.

2. Within the last few days the enemy have received the long-expected reinforcements from Bajou. On the 11th they showed in large numbers about Umbeyla, whence considerable bodies ascended the hills in the direction of Lalloo, on our right front, and evidently with the intention of attacking the piequets on that flank of the Camp These piequets were accordingly reinforced and their breast-works and defences strengthened. The Crag Picqut in particular has been much enlarged and strengthened since the last occasion of its being attacked (30th ultimo), and has now been made capable of containing a garrison of 160 men. It has also been supported by the guns of the Peshawur Mountain Train, which have been placed in position in the main picquet. On the night of the 12th instant the Crag Picquet, then under command of Major Brownlow, 20th Punjaub Native Infantry, with garrison as per margin, was very hotly attacked by the enemy, who made repeated assaults upon it, all of which, however, were repelled by the steadines of the defenders, mostably directed by Major C. H. Brownlow, whose name is already familiar to his Excellency for his admirable conduct when covering the retirement of the reconnoitering party on the 22nd ultimo, and for his gallant defence of the Eagles Nest picquet on the 26th ultimo. The enemy after reapeatedly failing in the attempt to dislodge the picquet, withdrew towards morning, and the place of Major Brownlow and the men of the 20th Punjaub Native Infantry was taken by Lieutenant Davidson and a detachment of the 1st Punjaub Infantry. For further particulars of this night attack I refer His Excellency to Major Brownlows's report appended

15 Marks men Her Majesty's 101st.
30 Men 14th Native Infantry.
15 Men 20th Punjaub Native Infantry.

3. About 10 A.M. yesterday the enemy renewed their attack upon the Crag Picquet in a most determined manner, and I regret to say succeeded in driving out the defenders, who appear to have been seized with an unaccountable panic. Lieutenant J. P. Davidson, who commanded, behaved in a most heroic manner, and after endeavouring in every way to re-call his men to a scene of their duty, was killed at his post. His Excellency will, I am sure, join with me in regarding the loss of so gallant and promising an Officer.

4. The loss of the Crag was for the time being, as far as practicable, met in the most resolute and praise worthy way by Major Ross, who commanded the advanced defences ; Major Keyes, commanding the 1st Punjaub Infantry (who was suffering from the wound he received on the 30th ultimo), and the following Officers namely, Lieutenant Inglis, of the 14th Native Infantry and Lieutenants Pitcher and Young of the 1st Punjaub Infantry, Field Officers, who as many men as they could collect, advanced to the front from the main picquet; and though not in sufficient numbers to succeed in retaking the Crag they arrested the torrent, so to say, and by their determined bearing prevented the enemy from improving their advantage until reinforcements could be brought up from below. In this they were most materially aided by Captain Hughes Commanding the Peshawur Mountain Train, and his two Subalterns, Lieutenant Conolly, and Pemberton, who by the correctness of their fire, and their readiness of resource under most trying circumstances, well sustained the honor of the Royal Artillery. For further particulars I must refer His Excellency to the annexed reports from Major Ross and Major Keyes.

5. I was in the Camp below when the Crag Picquet fell into the hands of the enemy, and my attention having been accidentally drawn to the unusual dust and confusion caused by the rush of Camp-followers and animals down the hill, I felt convinced that some reverse had occurred, and immediately sent forward Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, which was fortunately under arms for another purpose. Almost immediately afterwards I received information from Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Wilde, C.B., who commands the Right Defences, that the picquet had been taken by the enemy, and thereupon I sent orders to Lieutenant Colonel Salusbury that his Regiment should push up the hill as fast as practicable, and re-take it at any cost. Lieutenant Colonel Wilde had already proceeded to the spot with such reinforcements as were immediately available, and on the arrival of the 101st promptly organized the attack. The hill was stormed by Lieutenant Colonel Salusbury and the 101st, in a manner worthy of the distinguished reputation of the Regiment, the detachments of Native Regiments, which, as abovementioned, had gallantly held their ground until the arrival of the 101st, joining in and cheering with the British Regiment in driving out the enemy. For further particulars I beg to refer to Lieutenant Colonel Wilde's report which is annexed.

6. The temporary loss of the Crag Picquet is of course, cause of great mortification to the Officers and men of the Regiments concerned, and has also for the moment, which I trust may be soon able to obtain over any portion of the Force. In forming his opinion upon this partial reverse, I trust the Commander-in-Chief will not overlook the circumstance that the same Regiments which furnished the picquet when it was lost, are also those by which it was retaken.

7. I would ask the Commander-in-Chief's favourable notice of the Officers mentioned in paras. 2, 4, and 5 of this report,* and in particular of Major Brownlow, to whose determination and personal example I attribute the preservation of the Crag Picquet throughout the night of the 12th, and of Lieutenant Pitcher, who was severely wounded, and whose conduct, both on the night of, in such high terms by his Commanding Officer, Major C. P. Keyes, Commanding 1st Punjaub Infantry. His Excellency will remember that I have already recommended Lieutenant Pitcher for the Victoria Cross for his conduct at the Crag Picquet on the 30 ultimo. I beg also to be allowed to draw the Commander-in-Chief's attention, to Lieutenant H. R. Young's conduct on this occasion, which was also most distinguished, and deserves special remark. Lieutenant Colonel Wilde, Commanding the Right Defences, is entitled to great credit for his promptness and decision when the picquet was driven in, and for the excellent and complete arrangements he made for its re-capture.

8. From information since received, and from the bodies left on the ground, it has been ascertained that the enemy consisted chiefly of Bajourees and Swatees, with some of the Hindoostanees.

9. Whilst the attack was going on the right the enemy made demonstration both against the front and left defences of the Camp, but these demand no special notice.

10. I enclose a Casualty Return.

* * * * *

From Lieut. Colonel A. Wilde, C.B, Comdg. Right Defence, to Major T. Wright, Asst. Adjt. Genl., Eusufzye Field Force,—(No. 5, dated Umbeyla Pass, the 15th November 1863.

On the evening of the 12th instant, the enemy commenced their attack upon the picquets of the right defence, and continued them throughout the night with great spirit. The chief efforts of the enemy were directed against the Crag Picquet, commanded by Major Brownlow, Commanding 20th Regiment Punjaub Infantry, who defended that post most successfully, inflicting much loss upon his opponents. The attack on the Crag Picquet was again renewed on the morning of the 13th. Major Brownlow having been relieved by the late Lieutenant Davidson, of the 1st Punjaub Infantry. By a sudden assault the enemy succeeded in dislodging this Officer's party, and the loss of the post endangered the safety of the whole of the advanced picquet situated on that view. The enclosed reports, as per margin, which I have the honor to submit, describe these operations up to the time of the occupation of the Crag Picquet by the enemy, which occurred about ½ past 10 o'clock A. M.

1. From Major Ross, Comg. Advance Picquets.
2. From Major Brownlow, Comdg. 20th I.
3. From Major Keyes, Comdg. 1st Punjaub Infy.
4. From Captain Hughes, Comdg. M. P. Train.
5. From Lieutenant Inglis 14th Native Infantry.
6. From Colonel Salusbury, Comdg. 101st Foot.

2. On the receipt of the news of this disaster, I ordered up Her Majesty's 101st Regiment to my assistance, and directed three Companies of the Corps of Guides to proceed at once to the front. On leaving my Camp with this reinforcement, I met the head of Her Majesty's 101st Foot ascending the hills, the Brigadier General having already directed it to proceed without delay to the advanced picquets.

3. The Crag Picquet from its locality was the key to the whole position, and its loss rendered the lower picquets untenable, when the full force of the enemy's fire should be brought to bear on them. On my arrival I found that the troops were being severely pressed. Major Ross, Commanding the advanced picquets, was half way up the Crag Picquet Hill gallantly holding the enemy in check, but unable, with the few men he had, to rallied round him, to advance and retake the lost picquet. Parties of the enemy were attacking the lower picquets, but were kept back by the steadiness of the fire of Captain Hughes Mountain Train Guns. The 1st Punjaub Infantry, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, and two Companies of the Corps of Guides, still held the breastworks ; but numerically the garrison was too weak to resist the numbers of the enemy advancing to its capture.

4. Within the last few days the enemy have received the long-expected reinforcements from Bajou. On the 11th they showed in large numbers about Umbeyla, whence considerable bodies ascended the hills in the direction of Lalloo, on our right front, and evidently with the intention of attacking the piequets on that flank of the Camp These piequets were accordingly reinforced and their breast-works and defences strengthened. The Crag Picqut in particular has been much enlarged and strengthened since the last occasion of its being attacked (30th ultimo), and has now been made capable of containing a garrison of 160 men. It has also been supported by the guns of the Peshawur Mountain Train, which have been placed in position in the main picquet. On the night of the 12th instant the Crag Picquet, then under command of Major Brownlow, 20th Punjaub Native Infantry, with garrison as per margin, was very hotly attacked by the enemy, who made repeated assaults upon it, all of which, however, were repelled by the steadines of the defenders, mostably directed by Major C. H. Brownlow, whose name is already familiar to his Excellency for his admirable conduct when covering the retirement of the reconnoitering party on the 22nd ultimo, and for his gallant defence of the Eagles Nest picquet on the 26th ultimo. The enemy after reapeatedly failing in the attempt to dislodge the picquet, withdrew towards morning, and the place of Major Brownlow and the men of the 20th Punjaub Native Infantry was taken by Lieutenant Davidson and a detachment of the 1st Punjaub Infantry. For further particulars of this night attack I refer His Excellency to Major Brownlows's report appended

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FROM HAVRE.

800 The Tyebjee, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Beverly (a) Putman.

FROM NEWPORT.

946 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samoset.

FROM GOTHENBERG.

Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM ADEN.

Aracan.
1598 Clasmorion, Gibson—J. Clover & Co.
998 Diadem, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.
949 Etna, Hughes—J. Clover & Co.
1631 Glenaiva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
1072 Jane Parker.
1069 May Queen, Penney.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

784 Bengal, Brunnell.
1259 Florence Nightingale, Harrison. Nov. 28
1357 Hotspur.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

1410 Greyhound, Jackson.
990 Owen Glendower—Macnee & Co. Dec. 21

FROM SHANGHAI.

643 Vanguard. Connall—J. F. Cornforth & Co.

FROM CHINA.

387 British Banner, Grigs. Dec. 24
410 Canada.
893 Louisa, Tillman.
460 Marion—Forbes & Co.
999 Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co.

FROM GALLE.

St. Jean Noe Jan. 9
Tontine.

FROM CALCUTTA.

1175 Anne Royden Jan. 19
861 Ceres. Jan. 21
1058 Day Dream.
1178 Evelyn.
577 Houghton.
637 J. W. Brockman.
1023 Jason.
800 Lady Canning.
664 Mary Ann.
1799 Mistress of the Seas.
559 Monitor (a), Eaton—D. P. Brumhall & Co.
670 Myaram Dyaram, Brady. Jan. 28
1100 North East.
1063 Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co. Jan. 29
1164 Robinson Crusoe. Feb. 3
808 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
893 Scindia.
974 Sir Hugh Rose. Jan. 14
365 Teazer.
874 Tinto.
1159 Zuleika (a), Stetson—D. P. Brumhall & Co.

FROM MAULMAIN.

938 Alabama, Hellenbrick, Wallace & Co.
775 Adelaide, Richardson.
411 Fatel Carim, Nacodin.
1188 Lady Franklin, Rawle.
747 Maria, Teulon.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson.
375 Rebecca Shephard (a) Somers.
665 Sparkling Wave, Emery.
809 Wurtemburg (a) Chase, Wallace & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

492 Sirocco (July 20.)
1459 Herefordshire, Walker—Fleming & Co. (July 30.)
336 Frederick Bassil, Laws—Fleming & Co. (Oct. 13.)
274 Anne Jenkins, Davies—Fleming & Co. (Oct. 27.)
452 Fanny, Watters—Fleming & Co. (Nov. 26.)
964 Ann Buckle, Lyle—Fleming & Co.
280 Mogul—Fleming & Co.
Annie, Williams—Fleming & Co.
576 Colonist, Gibson—Fleming & Co.
430 Calcutta, W. Leach—Lidbetter & Co.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

675 Alipore, Black—Fleming & Co. (July 10.)
386 Polly—Fleming & Co.
1359 Europe—Fleming & Co. (Oct. 17.)
768 Romulus—Fleming & Co.
176 Rose of Denmark—Fleming & Co.
658 Chips—Fleming & Co.
241 Hortense—Fleming & Co.

FROM FREEMANTEL.

482 Toronto, with Timber—Fleming & Co.

FROM SHIELDS.

430 Buston Vale—C. H. A. Reen & Co. (Oct. 5.)

FROM CLYDE.

850 Indiana—Fleming & Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

La Reine des Anges—D. Pestonjee & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—February 8, *Margaret Family*, Jones, from Mauritius 10th December; *Alpine*, McIntyre, from London 21st October; *Castine*, (Commander's name illegible) Reunion 30th December; *Lloyd Aspinall*, Pace, from *Aden*; *Albord*, *Cumerland*, *Peerces*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	102½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	227

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	148 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	152 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	.....	4 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	54 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	99 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	180 pr. ct. pm.
Jobn Stock Bank	70	.....	54 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	17 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh
Fort Press Co.	3,562	375 do.	Rs. 11,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 32,000.
Do. B.	5,000	.....	
Frere Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 24,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 21,000 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G.I.P. Railway Co.			nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 120 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 460 prem.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited	...	.....	
One whole Share comprising	1,500	.....	
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	Rs. 34,000
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	Premium.
2 Frere Press Co.'s Shares	1,500	.....	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
House and Land Investment Co.	300		Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 55 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Rs. 140 pm. pem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 350 pm.
Teucher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
"	Loan 1835-36	95
"	Loan 1842-43	
"	Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan		105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		113

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-7-0
Bank of England Notes	"	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	900
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	"	106½
Gold Leaf	"	16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (16th Feb. 1864.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs. 525 to 530
Old Dholleras, (ready.)	" 545 to 550
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 545 to 550
New Comravuttee	" 600 to 605
Old Compta, (ready.)	" 535 to 540
Old Dharwar Sawgiest	" 625 to 630
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 595 to 600
Old Veeravul	" 515 to 520
New Khandeish	" 500 to 505
Old Poraichee	" 530 to 535
New Accote	" 605 to 610
Old Mangalore	" 540 to 545
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,250 to 1,400.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	as Rs. 6 1 to 6 2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6 14 to 6 0
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	" 32 to 33
	" 35 to 37
Nigur	" 37 to 38 Nominal.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0⅛d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11⅞d. "
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11¾d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months ... 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. ... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. ... 6 " "

Deposits for 4 months if not less than Rs. 10,000 at 7 per cent per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 15th February 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 11d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 11⅛d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 11¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 11⅜d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 11⅜d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 11th February 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 1¼d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 1⅛d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 1¼d. do.
" On Demand ..... 2s. 1⅜d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 2s. 1⅛d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Applications for remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To alleviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the name of the party at Home to whom the proceeds of remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
JUGGUNNATH SUNKERSETT, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 20th January 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધીકુબાઇ તરેડીગ એન્ડ બેંકીગ આસોસીયેશન (મર્યાદીત.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
MANECKJEE BHOY NEEWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

MESSRS. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction o local business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4 Do.
Do.	6	do.	5 Do.
Do.	12	do.	6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on investment.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD BROOMES, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable FEERMAHOJI HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Manager grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six month's sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Three " " ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
One " " ..... 2s. 0 d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Scotland or Ireland..... 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's or Branch Office, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Bills on London, Circular Notes received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE,
Acting Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 2s. "
On Demand (Head Office)..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor are Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do..... 2s. 0¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-58 cts. "
3 Do. Do..... " 2-53 " "
Sight..... " 2-48 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.
CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11⅞d. "
" On demand do. 1s. 11⅞d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed " Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. " Demand..... } 1s. 11¾d. "
Do. Scotland " ..... }
Do. Ireland " .....

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand.....2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight.....3 "
Do. 6 " .....4 "
Do. 12 " .....5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed " Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 17th February 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of* 1857 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight..... at 2s. 0¼d. per rupee.
4 " ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
3 " ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 " ..... 2s. "
1 " ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent ; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of..... per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4 ; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

A quantity of Grey Piece Goods such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, Turkey Red, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Pekoe, Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes and 100 dozen best Sherry.

Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by " John Cragg," London.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with driver.
5-6 do. small do.
do. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 18th February 1864.

CRAWFORD & CO., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

400 Piece Grey Shirtings.
600 " " T. Cloth.
600 " " Madapollam.
600 " " Jaconets.
A few Bales White and Water Twist.
A few Cases T. Red Printed Mulls.
A few Cases T. Red Sarics, Hardware, &c. &c.
Bombay, 18th February 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

4 Cases of Turkey Red Cloth.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Nansey Toolseyd